```
Andrew H. Wilson
 1
    WILSON, RYAN, BLUM & CAMPILONGO
    235 Montgomery Street
 2
    Suite 450
    San Francisco, California 94104
 3
    (415) 391-3900
 4
    Laurie J. Bartilson
    Debra S. Tobias
 5
    BOWLES & MOXON
                                                     RECEIVED
    6255 Sunset Boulevard
 6
    Suite 2000
                                                           8 1992
                                                     FEB
    Hollywood, California 90028
 7
    (213) 661-4030
                                                  HUB LAW OFFICES
 8
    Attorneys for Plaintiff
    CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY INTERNATIONAL
 9
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                 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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                          FOR THE COUNTY OF MARIN
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                                    Case No. 152229
    CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY OF
13
    INTERNATIONAL, a California
                                    NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR
    not-for-profit religious
14
                                    PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION;
    corporation;
                                    MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
15
                                    AUTHORITIES; DECLARATIONS OF
                                    LAWRENCE E. HELLER, LAURIE J.
16
                                    BARTILSON AND LYNN R. FARNY
                                    IN SUPPORT THEREOF
              Plaintiff,
17
18
    vs.
    GERALD ARMSTRONG and DOES 1
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    through 25, inclusive,
                                           March 6, 1992
                                    DATE:
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              Defendants.
                                    TIME:
                                           10:30 a.m.
                                    DEPT:
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TO DEFENDANTS AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

please Take Notice that on March 6, 1992 at 10:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard in Department 5 of the above-entitled Court, plaintiff Church of Scientology International (the "Church") by this Motion will seek an Order enjoining defendants Gerald Armstrong ("Armstrong") and all others acting in concert or participation therewith, or any of them, from

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violating any and all provisions of the settlement agreement entered into by the Church and Armstrong in December of 1986, in the form submitted concurrently herewith.

The relief sought by this Motion is based upon this Motion is based upon this Motion.

The relief sought by this Motion is based upon this Motion itself, the Memorandum of Points and Authorities submitted herewith, the accompanying Declarations of Lynn R. Farny, Lawrence E. Heller and Laurie J. Bartilson, the Verified Complaint and pleadings, records and other papers on file in this matter, and such other evidence as the Court may receive upon the hearing of this Motion.

Dated: February 4, 1992

Respectfully submitted,

WILSON, RYAN & CAMPILONGO

By:

Andrew H. Wilson

Laurie J. Bartilson BOWLES & MOXON

Attorneys for Plaintiff
CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY
INTERNATIONAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1									
2								P	age
3	I.	PREL	TMINAR	Y STATEMENT					1
4		-		OF FACTS					4
5	II.								4
6		A.		ettlement Agreement			•	•	7
7		В.		rong Has Violated the Settlement Ac					7
8			1.	Armstrong Violated The Agreement By Aid To Anti-Church Litigants Vicki And Richard Aznaran Through His	r Prov	idi	Lnc	J	
9				Employment By Joseph A. Yanny As A Paralegal					7
10			2.	Armstrong Also Violated the Agreeme	ent by				
11				Aiding Yanny in Litigation Against Church	· · ·				8
12			3.	Armstrong Violated the Agreement by	7				
13			•	Helping Ford Greene With the Aznara	in Cas	e	•	٠	9
14	III.	ARGU	MENT .				•	•	13
15 16		Α.	Of A	junction May Be Granted To Prevent Contract The Performance Of Which W fically Enforced	The B Jould	rea Be	ich		13
17 18		В.	Irrep	rvation of The Status Quo And Preve arable Injury Requires The Court to tiff's Application	ention Gran	of t	:		14
19			1.	The Status Quo Will Be Maintained C Granting Plaintiff's Motion	only B	У.			15
20			2.	The Church Will Be Irreparably Harm Absent the Issuance of an Injunctio	ned on				16
22		c.	A Bal Grant	ancing Of The Equities Requires The Plaintiff's Motion	Cour	t I			18
23			1.	Plaintiff Is Likely To Prevail On T	he Me	rit	s		18
24			2.	The Interim Harm That Plaintiff Wil Absent An Injunction Exceeds Any Ha Armstrong If Injunctive Relief Is G	irm to				19
26 27 28	IV.	CONC	LUSION				•	•	20

SC102.003 BRE.P.I.

1	TABLE OF AUTHORITIES			
2		Pa	age (s)
3	CASES			
4 5	McLean v. Church of Scientology of California (11th Cir. 1991) F.2d No. 89-3505			15
6	Robbins v. Superior Court (1985) 38 Cal.3d 199, 211 Cal.Rptr. 398			18
7	Southern Christian Leadership Conference of			
8	Greater Los Angeles v. Al Malaikah Auditorium Co. (1991) 230 Cal.App.3d 207, 281 Cal.Rptr. 216			13
9	Steinmeyer v. Warner Consolidated Corp. (1974) 42 Cal.App.3d 515, 116 Cal.Rptr. 57			13
11	Taramind Lithography Workshop, Inc. v. Sanders (1983) 143 Cal.App.3d. 571, 193 Cal.Rptr. 409			13
13	Wakefield v. Church of Scientology of California (11th Cir. 1991) F.2d		14,	15
14 15	West Coast Construction Company v. Oceano Sanitary District (1971) 17 Cal.App.3d 693, 95 Cal.Rptr. 169			18
16				
17	STATUTES		10	17
18	California Code of Civil Procedure § 526	•	13,	
19	California Code of Civil Procedure § 526(5)	•		14
20	California Civil Code § 3389	•	•	13
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Andrew H. Wilson
1
   WILSON, RYAN, BLUM & CAMPILONGO
    235 Montgomery Street
2
    Suite 450
   San Francisco, California
3
    (415) 391-3900
4
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    6255 Sunset Boulevard
6
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    GERALD ARMSTRONG and DOES 1
    through 25, inclusive,
19
                                    DATE: March 6, 1992
                                    TIME: 10:30 a.m.
                 Defendants.
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                                    DEPT: 5
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                             PRELIMINARY STATEMENT
                         I.
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         In December, 1986, plaintiff Church of Scientology
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    International ("the Church" or "plaintiff") sought to end a period
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of long and bitter harassment and attack from former-member Gerald

expelled from the Scientology religion after stealing confidential

Armstrong ("Armstrong" or "defendant"). Armstrong, who had been

documents belonging to the religion's Founder, L. Ron Hubbard,

SC102.003 BRE.P.I.

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 entered into a campaign of activities, both overt and covert, intended to divide Church members from the ecclesiastical leaders of the Church, forge incriminating documents and plant them in Church files, stage a raid on Church facilities by government officials on the basis of the forged documents planted in Church files, get Church members to disaffect and file lawsuits against the Church on the basis of naked allegations insupportable by any evidence and, in Armstrong's own words, "to create as much s--- as possible" for the Church. See, Exhibit 3, Declaration of Lynn R. Farny in Support ("Farny Decl."), ¶7.

Armstrong's bitter and lengthy campaign was ended, or so plaintiff thought, when he entered into a confidential Settlement Agreement (the "Agreement") with plaintiff in 1986. The terms of the Agreement required Armstrong not merely to end his own litigation against plaintiff, but among other things, also required Armstrong to refrain from aiding others in litigation, to return to the Church the documents which he had stolen and all copies of them, to refrain from discussing with third parties his experiences with the Scientology faith, and to keep confidential all terms of the Agreement itself. This amicable settlement was achieved only after careful and extensive negotiations. See, Exhibit 4, Declaration of Lawrence E. Heller in Support ("Heller Decl."), ¶2.

Unfortunately, an amicable separation was not to be.

Despite carefully drawn provisions of the Agreement, agreed to by both Armstrong and his attorney, Armstrong has brazenly embarked on a second zealous campaign of hatred aimed at the Church. Since June, 1991, Armstrong has, by his own admissions:

BRE.P.I.

- Provided aid to anti-Church litigants Vicki and Richard Aznaran¹ and Joseph Yanny² by giving them declarations which purport to describe Armstrong's experiences with Scientology, and which attach copies of documents that Armstrong agreed to keep confidential, including copies of the Agreement;

- Performed paralegal services for Yanny in the Aznarans' case; and
- Performed paralegal services in the Aznarans' case for the Aznarans' present attorney, Ford Greene, which continues to the present.

Rather than deny these activities, all of which violate the Agreement and end the peace for which the Church bargained and paid, Armstrong boasts of them.³

In order to end Armstrong's unlawful campaign once and for all, the Church has filed this action and this motion, seeking to

.

 Vicki Aznaran is the former president of another entity affiliated with the Scientology faith, Religious Technology Center. She and her husband Richard, a former employee of the plaintiff Church, are involved in litigation against plaintiff and other Church parties, Vicki Aznaran, et al. v. Church of Scientology of California, et al., United States District Court for the Central District of California, No. CV 88-1786 JMI (Ex).

Joseph Yanny is the former attorney for the Church and is also a defendant in a pending action, Religious Technology Center, Church of Scientology International and Church of Scientology of California v. Joseph A. Yanny ("Yanny 2"), LASC No. BC-033035, in which he has been enjoined from legal representation of Armstrong against his former clients.

The Church's pleas and requests that he honor his Agreement have proven fruitless; rather, Armstrong, having spent the proceeds of his earlier hate campaign, seems bent on extorting still more money from this plaintiff with his outrageous conduct. On a daily and continuous basis, Armstrong is working to poison proceedings involving current anti-Church litigants, impeding any hope of resolving those cases short of a lengthy and expensive trial.

enjoin Armstrong from committing further and continuous breaches of his Agreement while the effects of his earlier breaches are being litigated. The Church requests a preliminary injunction requiring Armstrong, a Marin County resident, to end his misconduct, or face contempt of court.

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. The Settlement Agreement

 In December, 1986, the Church entered into the Agreement with Armstrong. The Agreement provided for a mutual release and waiver of all claims arising out of a cross-complaint which defendant Armstrong had filed in the case of Church of Scientology of California v. Gerald Armstrong, Los Angeles Superior Court No. C 420153. The Agreement included multiple clauses designed to guarantee that new actions were not spawned or encouraged by the conclusion of the old one. These clauses included provisions that Armstrong would not: (1) assist or advise anyone else engaged in litigation adverse to the interests of the Church; (2) testify or otherwise participate in any other judicial proceeding adverse to the Church unless compelled to do so by lawful subpoena; (3) disclose documents at issue in the case; or (4) disclose to anyone

⁴ See, <u>e.g.</u>, Exhibits 1F, 1J and 1K to Request for Judicial Notice ("Request") and Exhibit 2B to Declaration of Andrew H. Wilson in Support ("Wilson Decl.").

The signatories to the Agreement were Gerald Armstrong and the Church of Scientology International, by its President, Heber Jentzsch. [to Wilson Decl.] Mr. Armstrong's signature was witnessed by Jo Ann Richardson and Michael Sutter, and the Agreement was signed with approval as to form and content by Mr. Armstrong's attorney, Michael Flynn. [Id.]

 $^{^6}$ See specifically ¶¶ 7(H), 7(G), 10, 7(D), 18(D), 20 of Exhibit 2A to Wilson Decl.

the terms of the Agreement itself.7

The Church had good reason for negotiating these particular clauses with Armstrong. In addition to his own litigation, Armstrong fomented significant additional litigation against the Church and other Churches of Scientology, stirring up enmities with other former members. Moreover, Armstrong became involved in plot after clandestine plot to take over or even destroy his former religion.

In November, 1984, for example, Armstrong was plotting against the Scientology Churches and seeking out staff members in the Church who would be willing to assist him in overthrowing Church leadership. The Church obtained information about Armstrong's plans and, through a police-sanctioned investigation, provided Armstrong with the "defectors" he sought. On four separate occasions in November, 1984, Armstrong met with two individuals that he considered to be defectors, whom he knew as "Joey" and "Mike." In reality, both "Joey" and "Mike" were loyal Church members who, with permission from the Los Angeles police, agreed to have their conversations with Armstrong surreptitiously videotaped. During the course of these conversations, Armstrong:

a. Demanded that "Joey" provide him with copies of documents published by the Church so that he could forge documents in the same style. Armstrong wanted "Joey" to then plant these Armstrong creations in the Church's files so that Armstrong could tip off the Criminal

⁷ Armstrong also agreed that damages for violations of the nondisclosure provisions would be a liquidated amount of \$50,000 per disclosure.

Investigations Division of the Internal Revenue Service ("CID"), and the incriminating documents would be found in a resulting raid;

- b. Sought to "set up" the defection of a senior
 Scientologist by finding a woman to seduce him;
- c. Told "Joey" all about his conversations with Al Lipkin, an investigator for the CID, and attempted to get "Joey" to call Lipkin and give him false information that would implicate the Church's leaders in the misuse of donations; and
- d. Instructed "Mike" on the methods of creating a lawsuit against the Church leadership based on nothing at all:

ARMSTRONG: They can allege it. They can allege it. They don't even have -- they can allege it.

RINDER: So they don't even have to have the document sitting in front of them and then --

ARMSTRONG: F___ing say the organization destroys the documents.

* * *

Where are the -- we don't have to prove a goddamn thing. We don't have to prove s___t; we just have to allege it.

(Exhibit 3, Farny Decl., ¶¶4 and 5.)

Armstrong received a portion of a total settlement paid to his attorney, Michael Flynn, in block settlement concerning all of Mr. Flynn's clients who were in litigation with any Church of Scientology or related entity. The exact portion of the settlement which Armstrong received was maintained as confidential between Mr. Flynn and Armstrong.

B. Armstrong Has Violated the Settlement Agreement

1. Armstrong Violated The Agreement By Providing Aid To Anti-Church Litigants Vicki And Richard Aznaran Through His Employment By Joseph A.

Yanny As A Paralegal

Vicki and Richard Aznaran ("the Aznarans"), are former Church members who are currently engaged in litigation against, inter alia, RTC and CSI. In June, 1991, the Aznarans discharged their attorney, Ford Greene, and retained Joseph A. Yanny to represent [Exs. 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D to Request, Substitutions of Attorney.] 8 During his time as the Aznarans' counsel, Yanny hired Gerald Armstrong, in Yanny's own words "as a paralegal to help [Yanny] on the Aznaran case." [Ex. 1E to Request, Transcript of Proceedings in Religious Technology Center et al. v. Joseph A. Yanny, et al., LASC No. BC 033035 ("RTC v. Yanny"), p. 25.] In a holographic declaration supplied by Armstrong to Yanny, Armstrong admitted that Yanny called him on July 10, 1991, and asked for Armstrong's help in Yanny's proposed representation of the Aznarans. [Ex. 1F to Request, Declaration of Gerald Armstrong of July 19, 1991, para. 2]; that Armstrong agreed to help Yanny with the Aznarans' case, and that he would travel to Los Angeles for that express purpose on July 12, 1991 [Id., para. 3]; and that Armstrong asked Yanny to pay him \$500 for his services. para. 3.] Armstrong admits that he did travel to Los Angeles, did stay with Yanny on July 15 and 16, and wrote a declaration for

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Yanny is former counsel to the Church Parties and his substitution into the case was later vacated by the Court <u>sua</u> <u>sponte</u>, the Court noting that Yanny's retention as the Aznarans' counsel was "highly prejudicial" to CSI. [Ex. 10 to Request, Order of July 24, 1991.]

Yanny and the Aznarans. [Id., para. 4.] In a declaration dated July 31, 1991, as well as in open Court, Yanny admitted that he has hired Armstrong to act for him as a paralegal in litigation against the Church and other related entities. [Ex. 1G to Request, Declaration of Joseph A. Yanny, July 31, 1991, para. 4, and Ex. 1E to Request, supra.]

Armstrong's acceptance of this employment from Yanny to work on the Aznarans' litigation is in direct violation of Paragraphs 10 and 7(G) of the Agreement; see Exhibit 2A to Wilson Decl.. These paragraphs prohibit Armstrong from providing aid or advice to anyone engaged in or contemplating litigation which is adverse to the Church. [Ex. 2A, paras. 7(G), 10.] The Aznarans are directly engaged in litigation with RTC and CSI, and Armstrong has provided direct assistance to them by acting as Yanny's paralegal on their case. There could not be a more clear example of conduct which violates the letter and intent of the Agreement.

2. Armstrong Also Violated the Agreement by Aiding Yanny in Litigation Against the Church

After Yanny entered his appearance in the Aznarans' case, and indicated to Church counsel that he represented Gerald Armstrong as well, the Church and two related entities brought suit against Yanny in Los Angeles Superior Court, in the case of RTC v. Yanny, supra. In that action, the Church sought and obtained a Temporary Restraining Order and a Preliminary Injunction against Yanny [Ex. 1H and 1I to Request], which prohibit Yanny from aiding, advising, or representing, directly or indirectly, the Aznarans or Armstrong, on any matters relating to the Church. At the hearings before the Court on the TRO and on the injunction, Yanny

filed two declarations prepared and executed by Gerald Armstrong on July 16, 1991. [Exs. 1J and 1K to Request.] Armstrong also asserts knowledge concerning settlements, including his own, which he purportedly gleaned by working as a paralegal for yet another law firm, Flynn, Joyce and Sheridan [Ex. 1J to Request, paras. 2-5]. The declarations were offered by Yanny as part of Yanny's defense, which was ultimately rejected by the Court when it issued its injunction. [Ex. 1E to Request at 31-34.]

Just as in the Aznarans' case, this aid provided by Armstrong to Yanny, a litigant against the Church, was a direct violation of paragraphs 10 and 7(G) of the Agreement. Moreover, Armstrong attached as an exhibit to one of the declarations, Ex. 1J to Request, a copy of the Agreement, the terms of which he had agreed to keep confidential. [Ex. 2A to Wilson Decl., para. 18(d).] This disclosure of the terms of the Agreement is a direct violation of the non-disclosure agreement.

Armstrong Violated the Agreement by Helping Ford Greene With the Aznaran Case

Armstrong is brazenly, openly and continually assisting adverse litigants and bragging about it to the Church's counsel and staff. After Yanny's substitution into the Aznarans' case was summarily vacated, Ford Greene was reinstated as the Aznarans' counsel of record. In a letter to the Church's counsel dated August 21, 1991, Armstrong admitted that he had been working at Greene's office with Greene on the Aznarans' case, helping him to prepare responses to summary judgment motions filed in that case.

[Ex. 2B to Wilson Decl., p. 2.] Both Armstrong and Greene have freely admitted in sworn declarations that Greene has and is

continuing to employ Armstrong as a paralegal in the <u>Aznaran</u> case. Armstrong himself describes these activities as follows:

My help to Ford Greene in all of the papers recently filed has been in proofreading, copying, collating, hole-punching, stapling, stamping, packaging, labeling, air freighting, and mailing. Mr. Greene and I have had several conversations during this period, some of which certainly concerned the litigation.

[Ex. 1L to Request, Declaration of Gerald Armstrong (minus exhibits) at para. 18.] See also, Ex. 1M to Request, Declaration of Ford Greene, para. 7. Indeed, Armstrong's presence in Greene's offices has been continuous throughout December, 1991, and shows no sign of cessation. [Exhibit 5, Declaration of Laurie J. Bartilson in Support.]

On October 3, 1991, the Church filed a motion in Los Angeles Superior Court for enforcement of the Settlement Agreement and for liquidated damages due to Armstrong's breaches of the Agreement.

In Armstrong's papers and at the hearing of the matter, Armstrong did not deny that he has committed the multiple breaches which provoked the filing of the motion, and he did not deny that his activities violated the specific provisions of the Settlement Agreement cited in the moving papers. 10 Instead, Armstrong

In addition to the paralegal services Armstrong claims he provided the Aznarans, Armstrong also provided the Aznarans with a declaration, dated August 26, 1991, and filed in that case. [Ex. 1N to Request.] Armstrong's declaration describes some of his experiences with and concerning the Church, in direct violation of paragraphs 7(H), 7(G), and 10 of the Agreement, and violation of paragraphs of documents whose contents he purports to authenticate copies of documents whose contents he agreed, in paragraph 10 of the Agreement, never to reveal. [Id., Exhibits 1 and 2.]

¹⁰ Indeed, Armstrong's response to the motion was in part to boast that not only had he committed the violations in question, he had never intended to abide by the Agreement at all. In a declaration dated November 17, 1991, Armstrong asserts that he (continued...)

raised with the Court the tired refrain that he had been under "duress" when he executed the Agreement. Armstrong repeatedly raised this pretense and his alleged "fear" of the Church before Judge Breckenridge, the trial judge in the earlier, settled It is, however, thoroughly belied by the approval of the Agreement by both the Court and Armstrong's attorney. Moreover, the credibility of this refrain is shattered by Armstrong's own words, uttered months after obtaining a defense judgment in the original Armstrong action based on his spurious claim of being under "duress" due to his "fear" of the Church. In the November, 1984 videotaped conversations with Joey referred to above, the following exchange took place while Armstrong was discussing his plans for destroying the Church:

JOEY: Well, you're not hiding!

ARMSTRONG: Huh?

JOEY: You're not hiding.

ARMSTRONG: F--- no! And. . .

JOEY: You're not afraid, are you?

ARMSTRONG: No! And that's why I'm in a f--king stronger

position than they are!

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read all of the clauses at issue here and understood their import at the time he signed the Agreement, but objected to them to his own lawyers and told his lawyers he never intended to follow them. [Ex. 1P, Declaration of Gerald Armstrong, paras. 12-14.] Armstrong asserts that he "put on a happy face" and went through the charade of signing the Agreement anyway, so that he could have from the settlement the "financial wherewithal" to "get on with next phase of [his] life." [Id., para. 17.] Armstrong never expressed to the Church or its lawyers that he had no intention of honoring his Agreement when he signed the papers. If he had, the Church would never have agreed to pay him anything.

JOEY: How's that?

ARMSTRONG: Why, I'll bring them to their knees!

Exhibit 3, Farny Decl., para. 6. If anything, Armstrong has become bolder as time has passed.

The Church's showing in support of the motion to enforce the Settlement Agreement consisted of uncontroverted evidence that Armstrong had violated paragraphs 10 and 7(G) of the Settlement Agreement by:

- 1) Providing aid to Richard and Vicki Aznaran ("Aznarans") in their lawsuit against the plaintiff herein, via employment as a paralegal by Joseph Yanny working on that case;
- 2) Aiding Yanny in litigation against counter-defendants by voluntarily filing declarations in his support; and
- 3) Helping Ford Greene, the Aznarans' current lawyer, as a paralegal on the <u>Aznaran</u> case, and by voluntarily providing declarations for filing by Greene in the case.

Not one word of Armstrong's opposition was devoted to challenging those proven accusations. In addition, the Court, with the Honorable Bruce R. Geernhart presiding, did not decide the case on the merits but rather found it was without jurisdiction to decide the merits of the case.

As demonstrated below, Armstrong has continuously violated each of the provisions of the Agreement listed above in Footnote 6. While the Church has no interest in pursuing a multiplicity of suits, Armstrong's own conduct demonstrates not an isolated incident, but an ongoing campaign, no different from his earlier campaign of hatred and harassment. Therefore, the Church seeks a preliminary injunction pending trial of this matter. The

irreparable injury to plaintiff and the inadequacy of any other remedy mandates that the Court grant the Order requested.

III. ARGUMENT

A. An Injunction May Be Granted To Prevent The Breach Of A Contract The Performance Of Which Would Be Specifically Enforced

C.C.P. § 526 empowers the court to grant an injunction to prevent a breach of a contract if the contract is one which may be specifically enforced. C.C.P. § 526; see also, Steinmeyer v. Warner Consolidated Corp. (1974) 42 Cal.App.3d 515, 518, 116 Cal.Rptr. 57, 60 ("An injunction cannot be granted to prevent breach of a contract which is not specifically enforceable."); Southern Christian Leadership Conference of Greater Los Angeles v. Al Malaikah Auditorium Co. (1991) 230 Cal.App.3d 207, 281 Cal.Rptr. 216. The Agreement at issue is one which may be specifically enforced by this Court as the contract is sufficiently definite and certain in its terms, it is just and reasonable, the plaintiff has performed its side of the bargain, Armstrong has breached the contract, the Agreement was supported by adequate consideration, and the Church's remedy at law is Taramind Lithography Workshop, Inc. v. Sanders (1983) inadequate. 143 Cal.App.3d. 571, 575, 193 Cal.Rptr. 409, 410.

Further, while the Agreement contains a liquidated damages provision, it is a well-settled statutory principle that a contract providing for liquidated damages does not prevent the contract from being specifically enforceable. Civil Code § 3389. Accordingly, the Court is empowered to grant a preliminary injunction to enjoin Armstrong from further breaching his Agreement.

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B. Preservation of The Status Quo And Prevention of Irreparable Injury Requires The Court to Grant Plaintiff's Application

While C.C.P. § 526(5) deters the granting of injunctions to prevent the breach of a contract "the performance of which would not be specifically enforced," the Settlement Agreement at issue herein is patently specifically enforceable. Indeed, the former Mother Church of the Scientology religion, the Church of Scientology of California ("CSC"), has already successfully obtained injunctions and specific performance of settlement agreements containing similar provisions.

In Wakefield v. Church of Scientology of California (11th Cir. 1991) ___ F.2d __ (Slip Op., Exhibit 1R to Request), CSC sought successfully to specifically enforce a settlement agreement containing terms substantially similar to those which Armstrong has violated here. CSC moved to enforce the provisions of the settlement agreement, and the district court ordered hearings Id. The magistrate judge concluded before the magistrate judge. that Wakefield had violated the agreement. The district court adopted the magistrate judge's findings, and issued a preliminary and permanent injunction prohibiting Wakefield from violating the Id. When Wakefield violated the injunction, again making media appearances, CSC sought an order to show cause why Wakefield should not be held in contempt. At an in camera proceeding, the magistrate judge found that Wakefield had willfully violated the injunction, and recommended that the case be referred to the United States Attorney's office for criminal contempt proceedings. Id. at 4628.

Although the district court's issuance of the injunction in

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<u>Wakefield</u> was not at issue in the Eleventh Circuit proceedings, the Eleventh Circuit described in its opinion, "Wakefield's constant disregard and misuse of the judicial process," suggesting approval of the district court's actions. <u>Id</u>. at 4630.

Similarly, in McLean v. Church of Scientology of California (11th Cir. 1991) __ F.2d __ No. 89-3505 [Ex. 1P], plaintiff McLean also entered into a settlement agreement containing confidentiality provisions preventing her from discussing the litigation with anyone outside her immediate family. Id. at 2. By her own testimony, plaintiff admitted to reacquiring certain documents and using them to "counsel" Church members. She further admitted to discussing certain aspects of the suit with people outside her immediate family. Id. at 3. As a result, the appellate court affirmed the district court order permanently enjoining McLean from disclosing any information about her lawsuit and the resulting settlement agreement entered into between the parties. Id. at 6.

Just as the district courts in <u>Wakefield</u> and <u>McLean</u> found it necessary to issue an injunction to enforce the agreement of the parties, so must the Court herein issue a preliminary injunction to enjoin Armstrong from further breaches. The status quo will be maintained and irreparable injury will be prevented only by granting the Church's motion for preliminary injunction and by halting the activities of Armstrong.

The Status Quo Will Be Maintained Only By Granting Plaintiff's Motion

The status quo sought to be maintained by the Church is the achievement by both sides of the benefits of the Agreement -- the

status quo which existed when, in December 1986, the Church and Armstrong were fully performing their obligations under the Agreement. By repeatedly violating the Agreement, Armstrong has destroyed the peace for which the Church lawfully bargained. Therefore, the Church seeks an order that prevents Armstrong from further harming the Church and related entities, and his 6 continuing breach of the Settlement Agreement. Absent the order the Church seeks, the damage and corruption caused by Armstrong's outright and continuing breach of the Agreement will spread even further than it already has. 10

The fact that Armstrong intends to continue his transgressions and damage the Church could not be any plainer. Indeed, Armstrong has already made it overwhelmingly clear that he has deliberately breached the Agreement by his own actions in aiding Yanny and Ford Greene in litigation adverse to the Church and in his own statements made in his declarations filed in the Aznaran case. [Ex. 1L to Request, Declaration of Gerald Armstrong [See also, Ex. 1M to Request, (minus exhibits) at para. 18.] Declaration of Ford Greene, para. 7.] Therefore, the Church requests that the Court compel Armstrong to cease assisting parties with interests adverse to the Church and to abide by the terms of the Agreement.

The Church Will Be Irreparably Harmed 2. Absent the Issuance of an Injunction

Despite repeated demands by the Church that he conduct himself in accordance with all of the provisions of the Agreement, Armstrong has continued to violate those provisions which were specifically requested by the Church to ensure that peace was

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truly and finally obtained by the settlement. Not only is

Armstrong assisting adversaries of the Church, he is doing so to

foster and perpetuate relentless litigation against the Church to
serve his own ends. Armstrong's conduct is continuous, oppressive
and malicious and has been undertaken for the express purpose of
injuring plaintiff. Only an injunction pending trial has any hope
of stopping Armstrong from waging his malicious, relentless and
senseless war.

C.C.P. § 526 provides that an injunction can be granted when it appears by complaint or affidavit that the commission of some act during the continuance of the action would produce great or irreparable injury to a party to the action (subdivision 2) or when it appears that a party to the action is doing, or threatening to do, some act in violation of the rights of another respecting the subject of the action and tending to render the judgment ineffectual (subdivision 3). Here, an injunction is needed to prevent Armstrong from continuously breaching the Agreement and fomenting litigation against the Church while the Church awaits trial and judgment on the merits. Although some of Armstrong's breaches are subject to a liquidated damages clause, others, including the continual violations which he is engaging in through his employment by Ford Greene, are not. It is these continual violations, which no monetary award can remedy, which the Church seeks to enjoin.11

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¹¹ No remedy may be available to the Churches in the form of liquidated damages in any case. Armstrong has asserted by declaration that he is insolvent, saying,

[&]quot;I have attempted to obtain an attorney to represent me (continued...)

C. A Balancing Of The Equities Requires The Court To Grant Plaintiff's Motion

In determining whether to grant injunctive relief, the Court must balance the equities before it and exercise its discretion in favor of the party most likely to be injured. Robbins v. Superior Court (1985) 38 Cal.3d 199, 205, 211 Cal.Rptr. 398, 402. In balancing the equities, the Court considers two interrelated factors: (1) the likelihood that plaintiff will prevail on the merits; and (2) the interim harm that plaintiff is likely to suffer if the injunction is denied as compared to the harm that defendants are likely to suffer if the injunction is granted.

Id., at 206.

1. Plaintiff Is Likely To Prevail On The Merits

It is clear that the Church is likely to succeed on the merits. The Church has submitted an overwhelming factual showing, which provides thorough detail of Armstrong's willful injurious conduct and overt violations of the Agreement. The Verified Complaint and the Declarations of Lawrence E. Heller, Exhibit 4, and Laurie J. Bartilson, Exhibit 5, supply only a portion of the facts for the Church's likelihood of success on the merits. In addition, Armstrong's own statements, made in declarations filed

SC102.003 BRE.P.I.

specifically in the motion to enforce now before the court, but have so far been unsuccessful. I do not have the wherewithal to retain any attorney who would require a fee to defend me." [Ex. 1Q to Request]

Armstrong's asserted insolvency made the guarantee of liquidated damages an empty promise, and renders the Churches' damage, even for these breaches, irremediable. West Coast Construction Company v. Oceano Sanitary District (1971) 17 Cal.App.3d 693, 95 Cal.Rptr. 169.

in the Aznaran case as well as his own conduct, form the best evidence that he has breached and will continue to breach the Agreement, until this Court enjoins his violative conduct.

In addition, on December 3, 1991, the Church filed a motion in Los Angeles Superior Court for enforcement of the Settlement Agreement and for liquidated damages due to Armstrong's breaches of the Agreement. In Armstrong's opposing papers and at the hearing of the matter, Armstrong did not deny that he has committed the multiple breaches which provoked the filing of the motion, and he did not deny that his activities violated the specific provisions of the Settlement Agreement cited in the moving papers. Indeed, the motion failed only because the Court determined that it lacked jurisdiction, since the case itself had already been settled. With a new action now before the Court, an injunction should and must issue to preserve the Church's rights pending trial.

The Interim Harm That Plaintiff Will Suffer Absent An Injunction Exceeds Any Harm to Armstrong If Injunctive Relief Is Granted

Armstrong has no equities whatsoever in this action. No one has any right to continue to violate a settlement agreement.

Armstrong's only "injury" if he is enjoined is that he will not be able to violate the Agreement in the future. On the other hand, the harm that will be suffered by the Church absent injunctive relief is the irreparable harm of being victimized by Armstrong's violations, while others with interests adverse to the Church benefit in legal proceedings from an unfettered flow of breached obligations, wrongful disclosures and legal infidelity.

Thus, the balancing of the equities unquestionably weighs in

favor of the Church.

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IV. CONCLUSION

In December, 1986, the Church bought an expensive peace from Armstrong. Its members thought, and reasonably, that the negotiated peace was desired by both sides, and permanent, its terms both clear and fair. Armstrong, his funds allegedly gone, has embarked on a campaign of deliberate breaches reminiscent of the very conduct plaintiff sought to end, in an obvious effort to convince the Church that it must pay for its peace in five-year installments. Such an agreement was neither contemplated nor By providing aid, declarations, and information which he agreed to keep confidential directly to the Church litigation adversaries, Armstrong has repeatedly, deliberately and continuously breached the Agreement which he signed, and under the auspices of which he accepted a substantial settlement amount. Because Armstrong refuses to stop his continuous contempt for his own agreements, this Court must, on the uncontroverted evidence, much of it from Armstrong's own lips, enjoin him from further breaching his Agreement while this action is pending. Dated: February 4, 1992. Respectfully submitted,

WILSON, RYAN & CAMPILONGO

Bv:

Andrew H. Wilson

Laurie J. Bartilson BOWLES & MOXON

Attorneys for Plaintiff CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY INTERNATIONAL

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